

SAPR

monthly snapshot

December 2017 | Volume 15 | Issue 2

PURPOSE & FORMAT

The SAPR Monthly Snapshot aims to give Marines awareness of sexual assault, specifically to provide information on the number of reported incidents each month and prevention efforts in the fleet. Fiscal Year 2017 (FY17) data presented herein are subject to change and will not be finalized or official until release of the respective Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, expected in May 2018.

REPORTED INCIDENTS

Based on the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey, sexual assault continues to be an underreported crime; however, a greater proportion of individuals were estimated to report in 2016 than in 2014. This is important because reporting is a catalyst for victim care and offender accountability. The data presented below are drawn from the DoD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and are current as of 1 September 2017.

	November 2017	FY18 To Date (Oct 2017-Nov 2017)
Restricted Reports	32	61
Unrestricted Reports	43	99
Total Reports*	75	160
Conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted	6	11
Reports Involving In-Service Incidents	48	114
In-Service Reports Indicating Alcohol Involvement†	19	39

*Any Marine who comes forward to report a sexual assault will receive advocacy and support, no matter when the sexual assault occurred. As a result, prior-to-Service incidents are counted in the total number of reports.

†Alcohol involvement is self-reported and refers to any alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both.

If you want to talk to someone about a sexual assault, contact your local 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line or the DoD Safe Helpline at 877-995-5247



SAPR SPOTLIGHT: PROTECTING CONFIDENTIALITY

Personally identifiable information (PII) includes a person's name, other identifying descriptions (e.g., physical characteristics or identity by position, rank, or organization), or other information about the person or the facts and circumstances involved that could reasonably be understood to identify the person (e.g., a female in a particular squadron or barracks when there are only a few females assigned). Non-PII includes facts and circumstances surrounding the sexual assault incident or information about the individual that enables the identity of the individual to remain anonymous.

Any combination (two or more) of non-PII information could identify an individual. For example, if your command includes two male American-Indians, and one was involved in a sexual assault, including the fact that the victim/

PII	Non-PII
Name	Age
Social Security Number	Race/Ethnicity
Date of Birth	Gender
Physical Address	Rank
	EDIPI
	Job Title/MOS

subject was a male American-Indian on any communication could potentially disclose the identity of the victim/subject. Another example is if your unit includes three female Sergeants – one could, by process of elimination, reasonably conclude which Marine was involved in a sexual assault based on PII or non-PII provided. Be sure that when submitting Serious Incident Reports (SIRs), the information given will not violate the confidentiality of the victim/subject. If the possibility of identifying the victim/subject exists, do not disclose that piece of information. If you have any questions, contact your local SARC or HQMC SAPR for further guidance.

COMMANDER'S TALKING POINTS: REPORTING & INVESTIGATIONS

As a leader, it is critical to understand reporting options and how investigations function. Below are some talking points for commanders to share with their Marines and SAPR personnel to help support Marines who have been sexually assaulted.

- ◆ If the information about a sexual assault comes to the commander's attention (or someone in the chain of command) from a source other than a victim, that commander must immediately report the matter to a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) and an official investigation may be initiated based on that independently acquired information.
- ◆ If a Restricted Report has been filed before the official investigation is initiated, the investigation has no impact on the Restricted Report (i.e., the report will not become Unrestricted). Communications and a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) kit will remain confidential. However, the investigation may proceed with the information provided by the third party reporter.
- ◆ If no report has been filed before the official investigation is initiated, the option to file a Restricted Report is no longer available. The individual may decide to sign a DD Form 2910 indicating an Unrestricted Report or they may elect to not sign at all.

In order to preserve a Marine's choice of a Restricted Report:

- ◆ If your Marine comes to you and tells you that they need to talk, first ask if the Marine needs a confidential resource. Commanders and those in the chain of command are not confidential resources. If your Marine needs a confidential resource, provide them with options.
- ◆ Confidential resources include the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, SAPR Victim Advocate, healthcare personnel, assigned Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel, legal assistance officer, and chaplain.

SAPR PROGRAM NOTES

Standard Operating Procedure Template

The SAPR Program SOP template is posted on [Gear Locker](#) [CAC required] for SARCs and SAPR VAs.

Freedom of Information Act Requests

Commanders and SAPR personnel who receive a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request are to contact their respective Public Affairs Office for guidance. Current areas of interest include the Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military (expected release May 2018) and reports of sexual assault by installation.

DEMOGRAPHICS: INCIDENT PROFILE BY GENDER

21% of Marine females considered the sexual assault event bullying.

45% of Marine males considered the sexual assault event bullying.

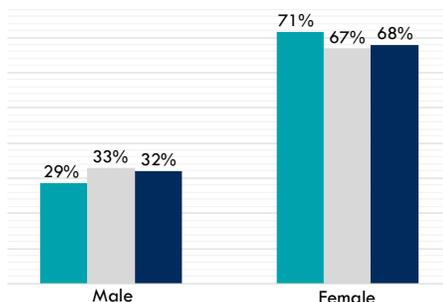
57% of Marine females were sexually harassed or stalked before and/or after the assault.

45% of Marine males were sexually harassed or stalked before and/or after the assault.

Source: 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey

VICTIM GENDER

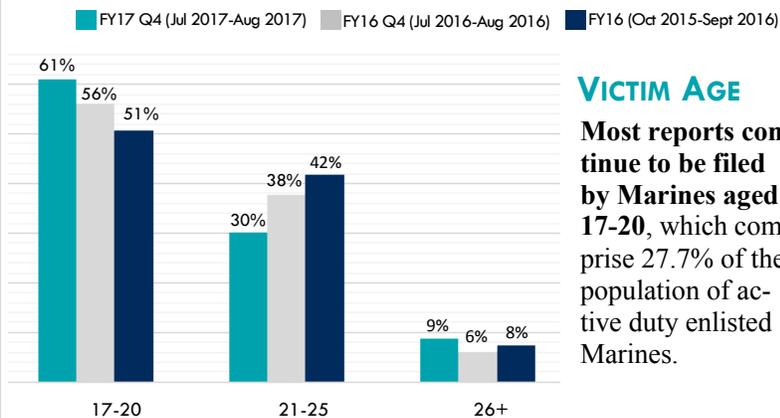
Compared to the same time last year, **males comprise a lower percentage of reports for FY17 Q4.**



DEMOGRAPHICS



The below charts present DSAID data for Unrestricted, in-Service reports filed in FY17 Quarter 4 (Q4). Data from FY16 Q4 and from FY16 as a whole are also presented to detect any movement in the data.

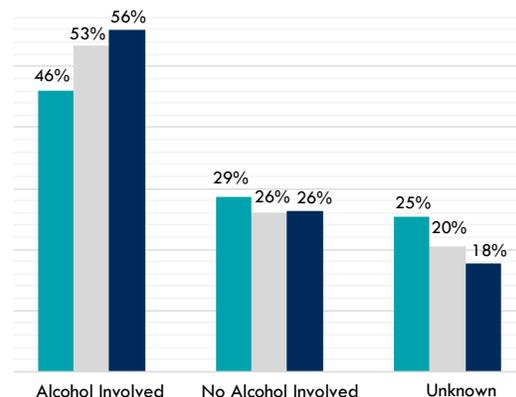


VICTIM AGE

Most reports continue to be filed by Marines aged 17-20, which comprise 27.7% of the population of active duty enlisted Marines.

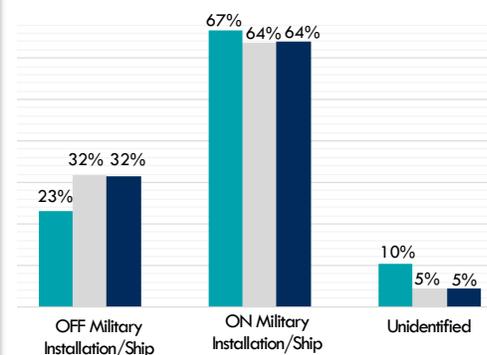
ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT

Nearly half of those impacted by sexual assault in FY17 Q4 reported alcohol use by the victim and/or subject.



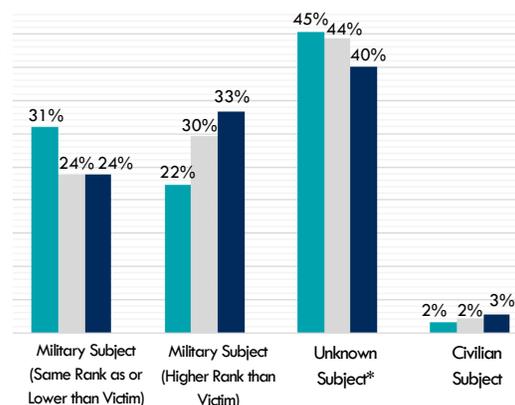
INCIDENT LOCATION

Reported sexual assaults occurred more frequently on a military installation. A lower percentage of incidents reportedly occurred off an installation in FY17 Q4 compared to the same time last year.



SUBJECT TYPE

Most reported sexual assaults in FY17 Q4 with a known subject described the subject as the same rank as or one rank lower than the victim. As investigations complete, the percentage of unknown subjects is expected to decrease.



*A portion of unknown subjects are known to the victim but not disclosed to law enforcement. In other cases, the victim may know the alleged offender is in the military, but cannot establish the identity.